

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 32. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

St. C. Cincinnati, February 19—

Office of claims, for property lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
Pursuant to the act of the U. S. passed the 9th of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the property for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First class of cases.

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.
2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimants belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. S., must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

6th and last class of cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted and separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third class of cases.

"Any person, who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate, of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed

by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the U. S., must be sworn to and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be seated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth class of cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the cloathing of soldiers, or the cloathing and arms of officers, who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

Fifth class of cases.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that the tax had become due on the same.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last class of cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third class of cases.

"Any person, who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate, of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed

by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the U. S., must be sworn to and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be seated.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of the officers, who at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington in the building occupied by congress during its last session for the reception of foreign claims.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.
26—8w

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz :

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, on the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

The printers in the United States or territories thereof, who are employed to print the laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

30—8

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that the tax had become due on the same.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated, and that he is authorized to receive the said Taxes, with an addition of ten per centum thereon:—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

JAMES HUGHES.

Tobacco Wanted.

I Will advance Merchandise at the lowest cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow the highest price at time of delivery.

AND STAINTON.

July 13, 1816. 29—tf

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, VIZ.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

To Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore, and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and representatives of Thomas Shore, deceased:

Take Notice,

That on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of August next, at the office of Henry and Edmund Wilkes, Attorneys at law, in the city of New-York, between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the afternoon, I shall take the depositions of Samuel Corp, Robert Lenox, John Taylor, John Ramsay, Robert Bach Peter Jay Munroe, John Trott, Beverly Robinson, Samuel L. Beebe, John Wilkes and John Goodwin, all of the said city of New-York or its vicinity, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery depending and undetermined, in the Greenup Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and George Johnson and your defendants.

JAMES HUGHES.

Frankfort, Ky. July 1, 1816. 28—4w

Inquire of the Printer.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.

June 10, 1816.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

THE ELECTION.

This day commences the election, which we trust, will forever crush the prospects of federalism in this part of the world. In no instance, within our knowledge, did an avowed federalist ever succeed in obtaining the confidence of the people in Kentucky. In some cases men of doubtful politics have succeeded; but who, as soon as they threw off the disguise of the wolf, were spurned with indignation from that enjoyment. In the present, there would have been no contest, but for the unfortunate disunion in public sentiment, respecting the Compensation Law. For some time the election depended between Mr. Clay and Mr. Barr; and not until it assumed an animated appearance did Mr. Pope venture to come forward, exulting in the division of the republicans. The issue being doubtful, Mr. Barr declined, conceiving a longer contest would injure the republican strength, and at the same time give the people a fair opportunity of expressing their sentiments. His conduct has met the warm approbation of his friends, notwithstanding the *contemptible insinuations* of the last Monitor.

We cannot but express our regret, at seeing men who have always acted as republicans, now supporting Mr. Pope—of being too sensitive for a recent offence committed by Mr. Clay, and so forgetful of those enormous ones, unatoned for, committed by Mr. Pope—of "*straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel*." But the election commences—the contest will end in triumph to the republicans, and Mr. Pope will once more be debarred from enjoying his fondness for public life, and sink into that retirement from which his ambition has lately drawn him.

EASTERN FEDERALISM.

The following character of the Federalism of Massachusetts is neither tame nor flattering. If it as a fault, it is that sometimes found by partial friends with a good portrait, that it is too correct a likeness. We extract it from an Oration delivered by Asher Ware, Esq. before the Washington Society of Boston on the late anniversary.

"On the commencement of the war, the government of this commonwealth was placed in the hands of vain glorious and boastful federalism. The leaders of the party, while the thunders of war were heard rolling at a distance, were not sparing of their censures of the general government, for want of courage and military talent. The close of the war gave them an opportunity of exhibiting their prowess in the field, as well as on paper. It is vain for them in this case to plead conscience. Their political Nestor had gravely announced to his admirers, that it was lawful to defend the soil, even against the armies of Britain; and happy would it have been for our honor, if the energies of the 'Washington of Massachusetts' had not been exhausted in discovering and giving utterance to this great truth. One good effect, however, resulted from it. It removed from *scrupulous* federalism, the restraint of conscience, and now was the time to shew her gallant bearing. Never was men placed in circumstances where honor called more imperiously for action. But where shall we look for the monuments of federal prowess? Shall we go to Eastport, or shall we stop at Castine? Where was the spirit of federal chivalry, when the sacred rights of the soil were violated by hostile foes? Where the might of her chosen hero, who was called from retirement by the exigencies of the times and retired again when the tumults of war had subsided? Did he return to the quiet of domestic life covered with laurels, and seamed with honorable scars? No—his prudence suggested that the better half of valor is discretion, and he kept at a respectful distance from the hazards of battle. The prowess of our military chief was not displayed in the din of arms and triumph of victory. He did not thunder in front of the enemy's lines at the head of his Northampton cavaliers. He did not array for our defence the far famed terrors of the 'silver greys.' He did not meet the advancing foe with hostile banners, and angry canons, and dangerous steel. More peaceful seats were better suited to his courage and capacity; and he beset Mr. Madison and Congress with a din of syllogisms, he scoured the field of negotiation with a cloud of metaphors; and if he did not gain the reputation of a good captain, he at least came off with the credit of a bad declaimer.

And was this enough to satisfy the pride and lofty spirit of a party that, with such singular modesty, claims all the talents and patriotism of the country? Were the chiefs of that party content with harmless menace, and sounding declamation, and empty gasconade? Not so. The unpublished records of the Hartford Convention, that first born of the Junto, and the untold tale of the mission to Washington, may fill up the chapter. And here the glories of federalism terminate. How are the mighty fallen!"—Nat. Int.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

GENTLEMEN.—Are you not almost daunted and discouraged? If you look behind, what do you see but disappointment? and if before

you, what but despair; when every ray of hope is fading before you, is it not time to a-waken from your dreams, and exchange the cause of your party for that of your country?

For sixteen years you have struggled for office, and with perseverance worthy of a better cause. For sixteen years you have waged an unrelenting war against the administration of the Republicans. For sixteen years you have striven to convince the people of your merits, but the people more faithful to themselves than you were to them—were never able to forget the Alien and Sedition acts, and the other errors of your own administration—Why struggle longer with the stream? Why persevere in a contention which can only cover you with disgrace!

What arts have not your leaders employed, what misrepresentations have not your presses poured upon the public mind? Every measure of Mr. Jefferson's administration was attacked and calumniated. Nothing was too high for their rapacity or too low for their animadversion. The scarlet breeches of the President and the horned frogs of the west, were subject to the same fate with the acquisition of Louisiana, or the embargo—The voice of truth was attempted to be drowned by the clamors of faction. Measures, intended to support the rights and honor of the nation, were stigmatized by every opprobrious epithet. Then accusations were framed and distinctions invented, which served only to disgrace the American name. The cry of *Virginia influence* was rung in the east to alienate it from the south—The clamor of a *French influence* was invented to conceal from the people the real tendency of measures. Foreign embarrassments which required all the talents and strength of the people to resist, were rendered still more distressing, by the internal divisions which you fomented. No measures could be taken to arrest the injustice of both the belligerents, but what was ascribed to the fin-

ger of Bonaparte. But when their injustice and your own perseverance had led them into more aggravated aggressions, and it became necessary to draw the sword to avenge our wrongs, was it not time for the spirit of party to sleep? Launched into war with the most powerful nation on the globe was not every nerve necessary to carry us safe through it? But the ambition of faction slept not. Your leaders were animated to more vigorous exertions for their own promotion. To palsy the arm of government, and to enfeeble the powers of the Republicans, so as to cover them with disgrace, and on their ruins to elevate themselves, were the best expedients which a desperate ambition could adopt—They decried the war. They vindicated all the atrocities of a barbarous enemy. They scouted at the triumph of our arms! Declaring it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in our successes. They wished to deny their country the use of men and money—They disengaged the enlistment of troops and the offer of loans. And finally, to close the career of their iniquity, they menaced a dissolution of the union, and organized the *Hartford Convention*. Infatuated desperate men! Was it thus that you expected to obtain the reins of power? Was it thus that you expected to secure the confidence of the American people? Were disunion and treason the arguments by which you hoped to recommend yourselves to their attachment?

You have failed again. The war ended with glory; and as our country rose, your party fell. Peace extinguished almost every hope—one single solitary yet flitted before you. Your leaders descended upon the expences of the war, the debts which had been incurred, and the taxes which were laid. They mistook again the character of their countrymen; for to them honor has more charms than money. The appeal was made in the Eastern States; and the experiment has failed.

Vermont has abandoned your ranks. New-Hampshire has filled all her offices with republicans. In Massachusetts your numbers have been frightfully reduced—such another victory would be a defeat. In Rhode Island, and even in Connecticut, your ranks are wonderfully thinned. You have a precarious tenure in Maryland—and every where else your prospects are overwhelmed with impenetrable gloom.

It is in vain to struggle against the cause of truth and the will of the people. With all the assistance which apostacy has carried into your ranks; with all the declamations which Mr. Randolph has afforded you, your efforts have been unavailing. Why stem the current any longer? Why waste your talents in fruitless opposition? Why deny your country the fruits of your genius and your eloquence?

But if your leaders will still persevere in their hopeless struggle; if they still insist in making you the instruments of their unshallowed ambition, is it not time to leave them to themselves? To abandon men who have nothing to offer you but despair? Is it still worth while to tear yourselves from your country that you may bolster up such a paper as the "Federal Republican," or such politicians as Pickering.

Whatever new party distinctions may arise in the bosom of the republic, whatever new combination may be formed from the elements of local interest or constitutional doctrines, this one fact seems to be clear, that the federal sun of Pickering and Otis has set for ever.—Eng.

The following handsome tribute to the merits of our venerated President, is contained in an excellent Oration delivered at Charlestown, Mass on the 4th July, by LEONARD M. PARKER:

"We should not omit, at this time, to pay a tribute of respect to the distinguished virtues of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A useful life has been devoted to the service of his country, and his political labors are about drawing to a close. The period of his Presidency has been fraught with momentous events. A nation's destinies were committed to his charge. Her rights should be acknowledged, her wrongs redressed. Negotiation failed to accomplish these ends. The last resort of nations only was left. Manfully, he adopted it. He recommended the war. External violence, and internal hydras assailed him; but like a rock in the midst of a raging ocean, unmoved, he stood; and, thanks to Heaven, now the proud satisfaction to see his country triumph over all her enemies. His virtues shall be inscribed upon our hearts in character, never to be obliterated, and posterity will give him rank with the most illustrious benefactors of his country."

From the same Oration we copy the following concluding paragraph, in which the Orator speaks with prophetic boldness of our future destiny:

"Columbia, land of the free and soil of the brave. Nations have felt the power of the earth knows thy goodness. Before thee, kings shall bow, and the pride of the mighty be laid low. Kingdoms shall rejoice at thy praise, and empires shall tremble at thy displeasure. Forever shalt thou be the favorite abode of liberty, and the asylum of persecuted man."

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Counsellor Phillips of Ireland, has fulfilled the injunction (towards Franklin and Washington) in his well known speech in the neighborhood of Killarney, when being at dinner with Mr. Payne, an American, he made the following apostrophe to America, at the close of a speech, introductory to toasting the memory of George Washington:

"Happy America! The lightning of Heaven could not resist your sage—the temptations of earth could not corrupt your soldier."

It is to be wished that similar ideas of "equal and exact justice" were equally and universally common on this side of the water.

The ministers of France and Sweden, near the United States, have orders to negotiate commercial treaties with the United States, upon the same basis as the late treaty with Great Britain.

The Swedish minister De Kantzow, is said to have proceeded to the seat of government with a special view to this subject.

M. de Neuville, the French minister, has returned to his estate near Brunswick, New Jersey, where he had resided for several years during the exile of the Bourbons.

The English minister remains at Washington.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It is generally known that the world are indebted for this illustrious event to the Convention of Virginia—that it was they, who first recommended the Declaration of Independence to the Congress of the United States. The official acts of Congress had not yet quitted at a separation—the most which they had done, was to authorise reprisals upon the British cruisers; but no declaration had ever escaped them, which refused to recognize the constitutional authority of the British Parliament. The bold idea had been whispered to private circles, or suggested in anonymous essays—but the Virginia Convention was the first public body which rent the veil, and openly pronounced the idea of independence. Nor did they do it in a corner, or by a divided and hesitating voice—but by the unanimous concurrence of the assembled Convention. The following is the state paper in which it is brought forward. It is a document of great interest—seldom seen; but to what momentous consequences has it conducted!—As soon as these resolutions were received, they were presented by a member of Congress from Virginia—a committee was appointed, and on the 4th of July the Declaration of Independence was sealed!

WILLIAMSBURGH, May.

In Convention, present one hundred and twelve members, May 15, 1776

Forasmuch as all the endeavours of the Colonies, by the most decent representations and petitions to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to restore peace and security to America under the British government, and a re-union with that people upon just and liberal terms, instead of a redress of grievances, have produced, from an imperious and vindictive administration, increased insult, oppression, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total destruction. By a late act all these colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of a British crown, our properties subject to confiscation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen and all former rapine and oppression of Americans declared legal and just. Fleets and armies are raised, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to assist these destructive purposes. The King's representative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our safety, but having retired on board an armed ship, is carrying on a piratical and savage war against us, tempting our slaves by every artifice to desert to him, and training and employing them against their masters. In this state of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject submission to the will of those overbearing tyrants, or a total separation from the crown and government of Great Britain, uniting and exerting the strength of all America, for defence and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war: Wherefore, appealing to the searcher of hearts for the sincerity of former declarations, expressing our desire to preserve the connection with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked counsels, and the eternal laws of self-preservation.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates, appointed to represent this colony in General Congress, be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the united colonies free and independent states, absolutely from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the crown or parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress, for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the colonies, at such a time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best: Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulation of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration of rights and such a plan of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.
JOHN PENDLETON, Ck. of Con.

Numerous emigrations are taking place from various parts of Europe to the United States. The mechanics and manufacturers of Britain are daily transporting their skill and industry to America. An English paper states, that there were 12 American ships nearly ready to sail with passengers. Some of the most opulent families of France, finding that under the legitimate government of that country, there is neither security for their person nor property, are preparing to remove where the successful example of democracy opens to them a better field for the employment of capital and a better chance for individual happiness. From Prussia, though the manufacturers there are in a state of tolerable prosperity, emigrations are about to take place to the Brazils, to North America, and particularly to Poland, where, it is said, "they are sure of a good reception from government."

We regard these emigrations with pleasure. Americans must feel proud that their country is sought as an asylum by the oppressed. While, however, these good people bring to our shores their useful and industrious habits; while their laborers and manufacturers may find a sphere for their talents, in the less fertile and more populous states of the union—we are satisfied that the character of our country will never be that of a manufacturing nation. Agriculture will continue to flourish while there is an acre of land to cultivate. We have ground enough for the employment of a hundred fold of our present numbers, and it appears an ordinance of our nature, no human pursuit attaches man so strongly to his native soil, as the noble labor of agriculture.

Southern Pat.

Spanish patriots arrived in the United States.

We understand with pleasure (says a correspondent of the Baltimore American, July 17,) that GENERAL MINA, the younger so well known during the late war in Spain, is just arrived from London. This gentleman, after having fought the glorious battles which delivereded his country from the French, now looks for an asylum in this land of liberty, in consequence of his liberal principles. The sacred cause in which general Mina has been engaged, his amiable manners, and his sacrifices for the restoration of liberty, cannot but highly recommend this traveller to the people of the United States. Doctor Mier-y Guerra, a native of Mexico, member of the French institute, author of several valuable writings, is with him. This gentleman, during his stay in London, has been one of the warmest and most successful advocates of the emancipation of his native land.

We have seen private letters from Europe, which mention that it is supposed to be the intention of lord Byron who has left England for the east, to join lady Hester Stanhope, in Arabia. As the remarkable adventures of this distinguished lady may not be known to many of our readers, we copy the following account of them from a late French paper.—*Boston Adv.*

Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend, and intimate companion of the great Pitt, was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country, Pitt, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his nieces poor like himself, a few lines, in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England. After the death of her uncle, lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Malta, and from thence proceeded to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the Isle of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock, she seemed to be destined to perish of hunger; but an English ship which appeared on the following day took her on board and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette. She spent several years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hieropolis, and exploring the valleys of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she has addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs, who regard her as a being of superior order. She has had several children whom she was fond of, brought to her from England; and she declares, that she will never forsake that land of the sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great Britain.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

New Expedition.—Amidst the rumors of plots and political charges which reach us from the Old World, it is pleasing to catch the "small still voice" of science.

The *expedition to Africa* seems to be advancing with a prudence which promises success.

Who has forgot the enterprize and the fate of Park?—Major Pendleton is about treading in his steps—his end the same, but the season, and the means, are essentially different. Every thing is shunned, which was supposed to have defeated the expedition of Park.

In 1804, Mungo Park was invited, by the secretary of state for the colonial government, to undertake an expedition into the interior of Africa. The great object in view, was, to trace the river Niger, whose outlets had never been explored by the Europeans. Many conjectures had been entertained.—The opinion of the ancients was, that it had no connection with the ocean, but spread itself into a considerable lake like the Caspian sea.—Major Rennell, the celebrated geographer was of this opinion.—Another supposition was, that it falls

into the Nile, constituting the western or White branch of that wonderful river.—A third idea was, that it branches into a variety of streams, which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, at the northern point of the Bay of Guinea.—But the most plausible opinion, is, that it turns to the south, and ultimately terminates in the river Congo, which is described as "one of the most magnificent streams in the world; running with the rapidity of 5 or 6 miles an hour, and a width of nearly an English mile, for many hundred miles above its mouth, and a depth of not less than 50 fathoms."—Mr. Park was most strongly of the latter opinion.

Most unfortunately for Park, his journey to the banks of the Niger was delayed so long that it interfered with the rainy season. He left England on the 30th January, 1805; touched at one of the Cape de Verdins, in March, to procure the asses requisite for the caravan; and on the 28th of March reached Goree. The plan was, to send with him a detachment of troops, to protect him from interruption—and some "seamen and carpenters" to construct vessels for the navigation of the river. From the garrison at Goree, his troops were to be selected.

On the 26th April he left the Gambia, to cross the country to the Niger—not did he arrive before October—an interval fatal to all his prospects—the season of rains and fevers, which carried off his Europeans with a tremendous rapidity. The following extract of a letter to the secretary of state for the colonial department, written from Lansdowne, November 17th, 1805, will best paint the situation to which he was reduced:

"Your lordship will recollect, that I always spoke of the rainy season with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey from Gambia to Niger will furnish a melancholy proof of it."

"We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals, or any other accidents; and yet I am sorry to say, that of forty-four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive, viz: three soldiers (one deranged in his mind,) lieutenant Martyn and myself.

"From this account I am afraid that your lordship will be apt to consider matters as in a very hopeless state; but I assure you that I am far from desponding. With the assistance of one of the soldiers, I have changed a large canoe into a tolerable good schooner, on board of which I this day hoisted the British flag and shall set sail to the east, with the fixed resolution to discover the termination of the Niger, or perish in the attempt. I have heard nothing that I can depend on respecting the remote course of this mighty stream; but I am, and more inclined to think, that it can end nowhere but in the sea."

"Galant spirit! thy situation was hopeless indeed. In a few days thy illustrious career was cut short.—On descending the Niger, Park was assassinated near the village of Yaour.

The Edinburgh Review (47th number) details the facts, from which the preceding is compiled; and adds, that "every thing in the narrative bears witness to the fatal effects of the wet season, and equally proves the possibility of leading to the Niger a force apparently inconsiderable, but large enough to prevent insult from small bodies of the natives, and to protect a trading caravan against all ordinary risks."—It also remarks, that if the Congo "be the same river with the Niger, the co-operation of an ascending or descending party would offer great facilities and advantages; while, if it should turn out to be a different stream altogether, the access to the interior would thus be doubled."

LONDON, May 27.

Mungo Park.—Every circumstance that

1813, and remained there till September, 1816. Many of the slaves purchased at Tombuctoo and other places, & brought by the Moors and Arabs across the great Desert, come from countries very far to the Eastward: it is, therefore, not improbable to suppose, that the place from whence this woman came might be the kingdom Ghana, or Cano, on the river Niger, lying between the 10 and 15th degrees, of East longitude. Supposing this correct, the curious relation of this person will afford reasonable ground for conjecturing, that Park had made further progress on the Niger than where the guide states he parted with him; and as Park's death which was by drowning, together with his companions, only occurred the day after the guide gave up his charge, he could not have made any progress in his voyage—The time that intervened between the departure of Park from Sambaoing, where he embarked on the Niger the 17th November, 1804, and his reported death in Silla, either in March or early in April, 1806, would greatly admit of his having reached a territory more distant than Kano. That this enterprising traveller has met his death is almost certain, but the time, place, or circumstance under which it occurred, are enveloped in mystery, and rest alone on the bare assertion of his guide, who it must be recollect, was not an eye witness of the event, but obtained the information from others.

At Wed-noon, the only white person which Adams found there was a Frenchman who had been shipwrecked and taken into slavery. The temptation which had been held out to this man, as invariably done by the followers of Mahomet to all Christians who unfortunately fall into their power, was too strong for him to resist. He had therefore turned Mahometan, and was in consequence circumcised, by which means he was immediately removed from slavery, allowed to marry, and was the father of several children. At this place he resided 12 years, and obtained a livelihood by making gunpowder, which was purchased with great avidity by the Moors and Arabs, all of whom were entirely ignorant of the process used in its manufacture.—This secret the Frenchman studiously kept from them, and always made the gunpowder alone in a room of his house, to which no one else had access. It is reported he is since dead.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR—DATED:

"Havana, July 6.

"I am about to leave this place for Orleans in ten days, and use the opportunity that now offers to give you such information as can be had under the Spanish government. A new captain general has arrived; he is to command this island and dependencies—this created for some days a strong sensation among the planters and merchants, who had learned that he had brought with him an order from the adored Ferdinand to close this port against all foreign bottoms. The alarm has, however, passed away—the old governor, Apadoca, understood the state of this colony better than the court of Madrid, and no doubt he soon convinced the new captain general that a force which, uniting all he brought with him, and those here before, do not exceed 1600 men fit for service, would not be sufficient to repress discontent in so extensive a colony; for, although there are here what may be called local militia, the Spanish authorities appear to apprehend that if there was any convulsion, they would act on the side of the people. Apadoca has conducted himself altogether in such a way as to be respected; and his departure, to take upon him, the viceroyalty of Mexico, is much regretted. He was to have taken his passage in a frigate of 44 guns, which lay in this harbor, and which unfortunately took fire on the 4th of July, and was totally consumed, without a single article being saved. She was the finest 44 in the Spanish service, and her loss is valued at more than a million of dollars, exclusive of a vast quantity of valuable goods which were on board of her intended according to immemorial usage, to be smuggled in here. She is reported to have had some impressed Americans on board her—However, this disaster, and the want of any other ship of sufficient strength to resist the swarms of citizens of the Columbian revolters, which invest these seas, will retard the departure of Apadoca. He was to take with him the skeletons of two regiments, one of which I saw marched as I was going on board; it was also going for embarkation, to one of the ports opposite the Havana, called Caracas—it was 180 strong. Two embargoes have been resorted to, in order to cover this formidable movement, and conceal it from the Columbian cruisers; the last embargo applied to Spanish vessels alone; but it was not necessary—few Spaniards venture out, and when they do, they seldom escape; for the cruisers of the revolters look into this harbor with impunity.

"It is not safe to enquire about the affairs on the continent; but as there is no regulation in force against hearing, I could not help hearing that the state of affairs in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, and throughout Mexico, would render it unsafe for captain-general Apadoca to trust himself on terra firma, even if he could escape the republican cruisers. There is something going on which appears to threaten the expulsion of the royal adherents entirely from Mexico—but I cannot ask a word of particulars."

Aurora.

Departed this life on the 14th July, *Derick Peterson Janury*, attorney at law of Port Gibson, Mississippi Territory, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky. The loss of this gentleman will be severely felt by his family and friends—to his amiable consort and children it is irreparable. He died after an illness of six days, in the prime of life.

We understand that the members of the Bar have resolved to wear crape on the left arm to testify their respect for their deceased brother, and in condolence for his loss.—*Natchez P.*

—At the Creek Agency on the 6th ult. Col. Benjamin Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs.

A Baker Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the business of Baking, who is willing to undertake to conduct a bake-house on a large scale, will meet with liberal encouragement in this place. Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, July 29, 1816.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The 14th of August 1793!

"The month of August 1793, should be consecrated for posterity. It is too important to be forgotten by you, to be relinquished so far as to accept your old rulers."

This thought of Mr. Wickliffe's is too valuable to be slightly passed over. The 14th of August 1793—the day when the people of Kentucky assembled to make the FIRST PUBLIC OPPOSITION out of the walls of Congress to the ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS, and the other ODIOS AND WICKED MEASURES OF JOHN ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION, which gave confidence to despising patriots in other parts of the United States—and finally led to their repeal—and the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency—this day, we say, should, like the fourth day of July, be consecrated by the people "for the benefit of posterity." Remember, fellow-citizens, the cloud which then hung over our political horizon: an immense standing army, and a still larger corps of civil Mamelukes were raised, (to use John Adams's expression) "to sink the democrats into dust and ashes"—Oppressive because unnecessary taxes levied to support them—and a sedition bill to gag your mouths, and silence all opposition.

At this period, the late patriotic and enlightened Colonel Nicholas, one of the soldiers of the Revolution, declared before the people, making a solemn appeal to his God, "that he then felt more serious apprehensions for the liberties of the people, than he did in the year 1779 when our arms were dispersed, his family were taken prisoners, and the enemy possessed all the strong holds of his native country. For I knew, continued he, the spirit of my countrymen, and that although that spirit might be depressed for a moment, it would finally rise & triumph.—But the secret, artful and insidious policy of Federalism, which was sapping the liberties of the people, under the pretext of maintaining them, and undermining the Constitution whilst professing to support it," this, continued he, "I dread more than the hostility of an open and powerful enemy." Fellow citizens let us listen to the warnings of this departed patriot—and to shew that we still remember them, and venerate the principles which he advocated, it is proposed that the 14th of August next, be celebrated in this town by a public dinner, oration &c.—and that the same be done every year forever thereafter.—The Republicans of '93 are particularly requested to attend this celebration.

MR. POPE.

It is known that upon one or two public occasions, Mr. Clay solicited from Mr. Pope an open avowal of his political principles. Whether he was not a *federalist*? —a *federalist* of the *Boston stamp*? The enquiry was a correct one, as the meeting was for the discussion of principle, and a candid avowal was expected; but Mr. Pope refused to make the declaration—he remained silent. And why this silence? Because he knew he should commit himself in this public way, and forever forfeit the confidence of one of the parties. If he was a republican, that his federal friends would abandon him; and if a federalist, that even the exasperated friends of Mr. Clay would decline their support. The Monitor has dubbed him a "*plain republican*"—it was a popular christening, and it would have been irreligious to have denied the declaration of this oracle. To obtain the votes of either party was his object—he was determined to rest the issue of the election upon the ambition of the feds, and the dissatisfaction of the republicans. The truth, however is, *Mr. Pope is a federalist in heart and a trimmer in practice*, without that stamina which is necessary to support a prominent character in any situation. In the public prints, and in his public speeches, he declares that he is devoted to the good of his country. Now any person can say this much. He must be a blockhead of a politician, and I would not know this to be the universal cry. The great question is the course to be pursued. Whether he will give his support to the republican administration, or throw into the federal scale, his weight of opposition?—There lies

CANDOUR.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Once had a great mind to vote for Barr—can't vote for Pope tho'—can't help thinking Pope a *Federalist*—queer fellow however, that Pope—won't tell exactly whether he is a Federalist or not—says he is a pure Republican, and that Mr. Clay is a *Federalist*—likes the term "Federalist" too right well—wonder then why he opposes Mr. Clay so much—Compensation Bill—Mr. Pope don't like that—too much he thinks—loves the people so well, don't want any of their money.—Mighty good that in Mr. Pope—much obliged to him—would rather have Clay tho' for fifteen hundred dollars a year, than him for nothing—can't understand that Pope—some time ago didnt like the people—made too much noise in the court-yards, and master fields—like them now tho'—Oh! how he loves them now!—thinks them the most beautiful lovely creatures in the world—very much afraid Mr. Clay will deceive them—can't sleep at night for fear he will.—Mighty dangerous man that Clay, *Mr. Pope thinks*—may be he is,—don't know—willing to try him a little longer tho'—can't help suspecting Mr. Pope wants to be elected himself—Wonder if he should be elected, if he would receive the fifteen hundred dollars?—Think he would—what then would we gain by electing him?—don't know more than Henry Clay—wont be cheaper—can't make a better speech, or do us more good than him—don't like him—voted against the resolutions disapproving of the Alien and Sedition Laws—disregarded the instructions of his constituents—Got mad—thought they had no right to instruct him—voted against the war, and wouldn't support the administration in carrying it on—thought we were not ready to fight England—but wanted to declare war with France and England both—don't understand you there Mr. Pope—can see how we could be ready to fight two, and not be ready to fight one—thinks the war incompatible with our honour and interest tho'—don't understand that either—too mysterious and profound for me, that Pope—can't vote for him—like Clay better,—vote for him I believe.

CORN-PLANTER.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Shelbyville, July 22, 1816.

GENERAL W. H. HARRISON.

DEAR SIR.—In answer to yours of the 30th of June, making certain enquiries, &c. I state, that in the conversation between General Hopkins and myself, on the subject of the campaign of 1813, and particularly that part of it against the enemy in Upper Canada, I found his impressions very unfavourable to you. He spoke with some harshness, and particularly that part, where the arms under your command had pursued the enemy as far as Sandwich, where he stated, you determined not to pursue the enemy any farther; but to move with the army down the Lake, as far as Long Point, and intercept their retreat, the reported distance not being more than twelve miles to the main road leading to Burlington Heights, and that you maintained that opinion in a board or council of officers, and that you determined to act agreeable to that opinion, until Governor Shelby told you, to do as you pleased with the regulars, but he (Governor Shelby) would not suffer the Kentucky volunteers to go down the Lake in the open boats, but that he would pursue the British and Indians up the River Thames, with the Kentucky volunteers, and he had no doubt of success—that in consequence of this determination of Governor Shelby, you, without saying anything more on the subject, went on yourself with the Governor, and directed the regulars to follow after.—From this conduct of yours, General Hopkins concluded no credit could or ought to attach to you, for the success of the campaign. I told the General he was certainly mistaken in the facts, and that whoever gave him his information, knew nothing of the transactions, or if they knew, had wilfully misstated them—His answer was, that he could not doubt his information, as he had it from a person who was on the spot, and had every opportunity of knowing everything that transpired. On my enquiry who gave it to him, he told me General Desha, and he had also heard nearly the same from others. I told him General Desha had had as good an opportunity of knowing of those things as I had; but that I had no hesitation in believing his information very different from the real facts, as I had always understood from Governor Shelby, that no disagreement in opinion as to the movements of the army had ever taken place between you; but had always spoken in the most exalted terms of your conduct. As I commanded the van-guard of the army at that time, I was directed by general orders to hold my regiment ready to move in pursuit of the British at a minute's notice. This order was given to me the night the army got to Sandwich, and it would appear strange that you should have given such an order, and at the same time determined not to pursue the British any farther, &c. &c.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SIMRALL.

P. S. Immediately on reading your letter, I wrote to General Hopkins, stating the conversation between us, and requested an answer from him giving the conversation between him and Gen. Desha, as fully as he could recollect, and I would have answered yours immediately, but have been waiting for General Hopkins' answer to mine; so soon as it arrives I shall forward it to you at Lexington. J. S.

In a conversation with Gen. Harrison, as to some reports in circulation at Washington City, calculated in their nature to injure his character, I informed him that Gen. Desha had been mentioned to me as the author of the report, "that Gen. Harrison would not have pursued the British army under Proctor, but for the remonstrance of Gov. Shelby, and his threats to pursue Proctor with the Kentucky troops only." And in a conversation with the Hon. Mr. Forsyth and another member of Congress from Georgia, Gen. Desha was referred to as the author of this report.

I will not undertake at this lapse of time, precisely to state the conversation which passed between Mr. Forsyth and myself; but state with confidence, that in repeated conversations while at Washington City, both with members of Congress and others, it was stated that but for the remonstrances and threats of Gov. Shelby, to pursue with his own command, Gen. Harrison would not have pursued the British army; and Gen. Desha was uniformly mentioned as the author of the report. A report which I then thought, and still believe, injured very much the military reputation of Gen. Harrison.

JOS. H. HAWKINS.

Lexington, July 30, 1816.

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

© Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority.—The invention is equally applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemens'. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

© I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or states—if required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN.

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage a few HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT.

July 11, 1816.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificates of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

W. M. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

July 10—\$2-t0

EDWARD DELANY.

32-1*

POETRY.

In the following lines, addressed by Lord to Lady Byron on their separation, there is so much of feeling, that we cannot forbear gratifying our female readers with the perusal. The allusion to that interesting period when a child first begins to "lisp the half formed word" is finely introduced.

[PHIL. TRUE AMER.

FARE THEE WELL.

Fare thee well! and if for ever;
Still for ever, fare *thee well*;
Even though unforgiving, never
'Gains thee shall my heart rebel:
Would that breast were bared before thee
Where thy head so oft hath lain,
While that placid sleep came o'er thee
Which thou ne'er canst know again;
Would that breast by thee glanced over,
Every inmost thought could shew;
Then thou wouldest at last discover
'Twas not well to spurn it so;
Though the world for this command thee,
Though it smile upon the blow,
Even its praises must offend thee,
Founded on another's wo;
Though my many faults decreed me,
Could no other arm be found
Than the one which once embraced me
To inflict a cureless wound?
Yet—oh, yet—thyselv deceive not,
Love may sink by slow decay,
But by sudden wrench, believe not,
Hearts can thus be torn away;
Still think own its life retaineth;
Still must mine—the bleeding—heat,
And the undying thought which paineth
Is—that we no more may meet.
These are words of deeper sorrow
Than the wail above the dead,
Both shall live, but every morrow
Wake us from a widow'd bed.
And when thou wouldest solace gather;
When our child's first accents flow;
Wilt thou teach her to say—"Father?"
Though his care she must forego;
When her little hand shall press thee:
When her lip to thine is prest;
Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee;
Think of him thy love had blessed.
Should her lineaments resemble
Those thou never more mayst see;
Then thy heart will softly tremble
With a pulse yet true to me.
All my faults—perchance thou knowest,
All my madness—none can know;
All my hopes—where'er thou goest;
Whither—yet with *thee* they go;
Every feeling hath been shaken,
Pride—which not a world could baffle;
Bows to thee—by thee forsaken,
Even my soul forsakes me now;
But is done—all words are idle;
Words from me are vainer still;
But the thoughts we cannot baffle
Force their way without the will.
Fare thee well!—thus disunited;
Torn from every nearer tie;
Seared in heart—and lone—and blighted;
More than this, I scarce can die.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Whether the following, which we copy from the London Courier, be the genuine production of Lady BYRON we pretend not to judge. We think however, that it cannot be regarded as unworthy of her, either in poetic merit, or in the tone of feeling that it discovers. It could hardly be expected however, that she should follow the example set by her noble consort, of laying such an effusion before the public.

OH! FORGET ME.

IN ANSWER TO FARE THEE WELL.
Oh forget me! and forget
The brightness of our morning gleam
Of love and hope, which tinges yet
The memory of that faithless dream.

Oh forget me—whether thou sail
Lonely in the Aegean sea,
List to the wildering Arab's tale,
Or plunge in nights of revelry.

For thee—whose stirring soul may rush
Where joy spreads forth her treacherous
charm,
Bold in thy towering pride to crush
The serpent's head of earth's poor harm—
If passion win thee to her gush,
Let not thy thoughts to home be turn'd—
Bear not that doubtful heart which burst
To think of peace despised and spurn'd.

Oh! then forget me—and if time,
Pluck from thy breast this rankling smart,
Unchecked by shame unawed by crime,
Cling to some warmer, kindlier heart.

For me enough those sunny hours—
The heralds of this night of woe—
Which led me blind o'er paths of flowers
Breathing all sweets of bliss below—
Though like the violets of the spring,
They opened to the light and died—

Though far they fled, on startled wing,
When love shrunk back from injured pride;
Still were they sweetest, happiest, best,
That hope e'er formed in fancy's train,
The visions of that endless rest,
When truth and joy unite again.

But oh, forget me! till that hour
When all light worldly dreams shall fly,
When fame, and wealth, and rank and power,
And even genious humbled lie—
Then, if one stormy thought gush in—
If lost affection still may live—
Believe that torn hearts, purg'd from sin,
May meet to love—and to forgive.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

French, British & India Goods,

Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on the most reduced prices for Cash.

June 3, 1816.

24tf

CASH

Will be given for a
NEGRO BOY OR MAN.

Of good character, acquainted with driving a carriage, and taking care of Horses.

Inquire of the Printer.

May 24, 1816

22tf

Strayed

From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Strood's road, a Poney, 4 1/2 hands high, chestnut colour, bald face, fore and hind legs white, 4 years old this spring—whoever will bring him to Oliver Keen's livery stable in Lexington, shall be rewarded.

June 6.

Declaration of Independence.

We have no authentic copy of this most important State Paper, the very basis that supports the proud column of American Liberty; none, at least, on which the eye of taste can rest, for a moment, with satisfaction. WHY HAVE WE NOT?

The English nation, still proud of their MAGNA CHARTA, though every provision it contains has been trampled upon by the bold ambition of their rulers, have published edition after edition of this instrument, each more splendid than its predecessor. Sir William Blackstone has collated and commented on it—his fine copy of Magna Charta has been excelled by later specimens of art, and the fac-similes of the seals and signatures have made every reader of taste in Great Britain acquainted, in some degree, not merely with the state of knowledge and of art at the period in question, but with the literary attainments, also, of King John, King Henry, and their Barons bold.

Surely the Declaration of AMERICAN Independence is, at least, as well entitled to the decorations of art as the Magna Charta of England: and if the fac-similes of the signatures of the patriots who signed it were published in America, it would serve to gratify a curiosity, at least as laudable as that which calls for imitations of the correspondents of Junius, or of the aristocracy that wrested the English Charter from the reluctant monarchs of the day.

We are firmly persuaded that the more the principles of our declaration of independence are spread out before the eyes of the world, the more they will be admired, by foreign nations as well as our own: and every innocent and honest device that may serve to attract attention towards, them will serve also, to promote the great cause of public liberty.—Such an embellished edition as will render it an ornament to an apartment, will have a tendency to spread the knowledge of its contents, among those who would otherwise have turned their thoughts but lightly towards the subject. Such an addition will serve to place it continually under the eye of man, woman, and child in a family—it will associate the pleasurable ideas of elegance and ornament with the history of the transaction itself—and familiarize those principles which form, or ought to form, the very bond and cement of political society. Nor is it of small moment that such an addition, well executed, will serve as a specimen of the state of the FINE ARTS amongst us at the present day. Actuated by these views, the Subscriber proposes to publish

A SPLENDID EDITION OF THE Declaration of Independence,

Which shall be, in all respects, American. All the necessary materials shall be manufactured in this country, and expressly for this publication. The Designs, the Engravings, shall be the work of American Artists—the publication throughout shall afford evidence of what our citizens have done in politics and can do in art.

Philadelphia, March 1816.

PLAN AND TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

When the Publisher submitted the preceding notice of his intention to undertake this national publication, although it had long occupied his reflections, he was not fully aware of its importance, for he had never suspected what the fact really is, that there is no where extant an authentic published copy of the most important State Paper in the annals of the world.

The ORIGINAL Declaration of Independence, as deposited in the Secretary of State's office, was happily preserved when so many valuable papers were consumed by the enemy. Without dwelling upon slight differences, inaccuracies or omissions, the first words which present themselves in our printed copies, and even as they are of record on the Journals of the Old Congress, are as follow:—

"A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,"—whereas in the original the declaration is thus headed:

"THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

This is not a mere verbal distinction; it involves a difference in principle. Does it become Americans to be careless on this subject, or ought interpretation or alteration of any kind to be permitted in a public document so sacred? Ought it not to be faithfully preserved and transmitted to posterity word for word, letter for letter, and point for point? The American public will unquestionably answer YES! and the Publisher stands pledged to have it so engraved, and to accompany it with the requisite proofs of authenticity.

The size of the Paper will be 36 inches by 24. It will be manufactured by Mr. AMES, in his best manner and of the very best materials.

The Design, which is, from the pencil of Mr. Burdett, will be executed in imitation of Bas Relief; and will encircle the Declaration as a cordon of honor, surmounted by the Arms of the United States. Immediately underneath the arms will be a large medallion portrait of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, supported by cornucopia, and embellished with Spears, Flags and other Military trophies and emblems. On one side of this medallion portrait, will be a similar portrait of JOHN HANCOCK, President of Congress, July 4, 1776; and on the other, a portrait of THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Arms "of the Thirteen United States," in medallions, united by wreaths of Olive Leaves, will form the remainder of the cordon, which will be further enriched by some of the characteristic productions of the United States; such as the Tobacco and Indigo Plants, the Cotton Shrub, Rice, &c.

The whole of the design, (excepting the portraits,) will be engraved by Mr. MURRAY, of Philadelphia, who has for some weeks been at work on the plate.

Mr. LENEX, of New-York, will engrave the portraits.

By the advice of all the Artists engaged, the Publisher has abandoned the idea of printing the Declaration with types, and has determined to have the whole of it ENGRAVED. The monumental disposition and style of the engraving of the Declaration of Independence, which will occupy the interior of the cordon, will be designed and executed by MR. FAITHMAN.

The fac-similes will be engraved by MR. VALANCE, who will execute this important part of the publication at the City of Washington, where, by permission of the Secretary of State, he will have the ORIGINAL SIGNATURES constantly under his eye.

The public are well apprized that the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, as undertaking particular departments in the proposed publication, are the first Artists in the United States, and they have, one and all, assured the Publisher that they will sedulously devote themselves to the execution of the several parts they have undertaken, and will finish them in such a manner, as to do credit to themselves and to the country, so far as depends on the anxious employment of their respective talents on this national work.

The PORTRAITS will be engraved from original paintings and the most esteemed likenesses.

The Arms of the United States, and of the several States, will be faithfully executed FROM OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIONS AND DOCUMENTS, and in the manner directed by the most approved authors on the science of Heraldry.

From the arrangements made, and the dispositions manifested by the Artists, it is confidently expected that this engraving will be, when finished, a

splendid and truly national publication. The Publisher thinks he can promise that it shall be ready to deliver to Subscribers in February next, at TEN dollars each copy, to be paid on delivery.

The engravings will be accompanied by a PAMPHLET, containing the official documents connected with the publication as authorities, and a list of the Subscribers' Names.

The engravings will be delivered to Subscribers in the manner in which they may have subscribed. It is contemplated to have a few copies printed on paper prepared to carry colours, to have the Shields accurately tinted in the modern style; and the Plants &c. coloured by one of our most approved water colourists. The price of those super excess will be THIRTEEN dollars each. As so more of these copies will be printed than shall be subscribed for, gentlemen who wish for them, are requested to add the word "coloured" to their subscription.

JOHN BINNS.

No. 70, Chestnut-street.

Philadelphia, June, 1816.

29-

17—
SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above proposed

print. Engraving will be received at this Office.

Lexington, Ky.

29-

17—
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.

Lexington, April 11, 1816.

17—
Machine Making

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Water-street, and is now able

from his improved method of working and having

superior workmen, to execute work in the best

manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax,

and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can

refer them to Benj. Parish, in Lexington; Lauden

Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvice, in

Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH.

I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for

sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, con-

sisting of one Double Throstle of 108 spindles, with

suitable preparations, and of the best quality.

All kinds of Whitesmith's work done.

J. M.

Lexington, June 28, 1816.

27-3m

SUGARS. QUEENSWARE,
WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of

their BARGE SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the follow-

ing GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they

will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very-mod-

erate advance, viz.

80 hds. bright New Orleans Sugar

25 quarter casks London Particular Wine

50 boxes Medoc Claret

50 ditto St. Julian ditto

5 pipes real Port Wine

20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)

20 ditto Champagne ditto

10 pipes real Coniac Brandy,

20 boxes Martini & Amsterdam Cordials

10 kegs Orange Juice

12 barrels Molasses

10 boxes Olive and Saffron Oil,

12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives

20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1

50 kegs superior Scotch Herring

50 kegs Pickled Salmon

5 barrel Almonds

50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins,

60 do fdo Prunes

7 boxes Parmesan Cheese,

35 do Spanish Segars

12 hampers Porter Bottles